

## SOME TINGIDAE (HEMIPTERA) IN THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM

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Through the kindness of Mr. G. F. Gross, Curator of Insects, South Australian Museum, Adelaide, we have received a small collection of undetermined Tingidae. This collection comprises 20 species, three of which are described as new to science. The types (holotype and allotype) and other specimens are deposited in the above Museum. The work was supported in part by the National Science Foundation Grant No. 18721.

### Subfamily CANTACADERINAE Stål

*Phatnoma nichancoi* Drake, Northeast Papua, elevation 1,300-1,500 feet. *Gonycentrum tindalei* Hacker, South Australia (Myponga, in moss and lichens; Coorong, 25 February 1959, in moss; Waterfall Gully, February 1959, from Berlese funnel). *G. socium* Drake and Ruhoff (pl. 7, fig. 1), South Australia (Naracoorte Bog, February 1959).

### *Allocader nesiotes*, sp. nov.

#### Plate 7, fig. 2

*Brachypterous* form. Very large, broadly obovate, reddish-brown with costal areas, paranota, and collar mostly testaceous, head grayish-testaceous; body beneath flavous-brown. Legs brown with tibiae testaceous-brown. Length 9.00 mm.; width (base of pronotum) 1.10 mm., (widest part of elytra) 5.20 mm.

Head very long, greatly extended in front of eyes, surpassing apex of second antennal segment, armed with one pair of short, thick, blunt tubercles a little in front of vertex, deeply transversely furcated behind eyes; bucculae very long, areolate, surpassing apex of clypeus; antenniferous tubercles deeply excavated within, with apices slightly curved inward. Antenna with first two segments short, not attaining apex of clypeus, last two segments absent. Rostrum extremely long,

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(1) Both of Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

reaching middle of fifth abdominal sternite. Eyes small, rounded, slightly tuberculate, the stalk very short and rounded.

Pronotum depressed, areolate, tricarinate; carinae ridgelike, percurrent, the lateral pair interrupted at calli; calli deep, each with large deep pit; collar very long, two-fifths as long as pronotum; pronotum much wider than collar, with hind margin slowly rounded, not covering small scutellum; paranotum rather narrow, areolate not plainly visible, reflexed upright opposite humeral angles, resting against surface of collar. Laminae of rostral sulcus areolate, open behind. Legs long, femora somewhat ganulate.

Elytra extremely large, very broad, cordate, widest a little in front of middle, meeting in a straight commissure behind scutellum, about width of costal area longer than abdomen; stenocostal area narrow, uniseriate, slightly reflexed; costal area very wide, composed of six irregular rows of areolae; subcostal, discoidal, claval, and sutural areas fused, not clearly distinguishable from one another. Metathoracic wings obsolete.

*Holotype* (male), Lord Howe Island, South Pacific Ocean, east of New South Wales. Illustrated.

Separated from *A. cordata* (Hacker) and *A. leai* (Hacker) by the slightly more petiolate compound eyes and especially by the much narrower and more reflexed paranota. The cephalic spines (two pairs in front of eyes) are long in *A. leai* whereas they are short, tuberculate in the other species.

#### Subfamily TINGINAE Laporte

*Tingis drakei* Hacker, Lord Howe Island; *Euaulana tasmaniae* Drake, Mount Compass, South Australia, on *Banksia* sp.; *Malandiola semota* Drake, Everard Range, South Australia; *Paracopium australicum* (Stål), Townsville, Queensland; *Compseuta lefroyi* Distant, Rockhampton, Queensland; *Oncophysa vesiculata nigra* Hacker, Mount Arthur, Tasmania; *Hypsipyrgias telamonides* Kirkaldy, Woodford, Queensland; *Parada taeniophora* (Horváth), Dorrigo, New South Wales; *Nethersia maculosa* Horváth, Central District, Western Australia; *Diplocysta trilobata* Drake, Nuriootpa, South Australia; *Eritingis trivirgata* (Horváth), Cairns District, and Kuranda, Queensland; *E. koebeli* (Drake), Myponga, South Australia; *E. aporema* Drake and Ruhoff, Myponga, Flinders Island, and Loxton, South Australia; *Stephanitis pyrioides* (Scott), Lane Cove, New South Wales, Apr. 28, 1946, on *Azalea* leaves.

***Cysteochila aletheia*, sp. nov.**

Small, oblong, testaceous with head, disc, apex of triangular process of pronotum, most veinlets of paranota, and transverse band near middle of elytra (including most of discoidal areas) dark to reddish brown. Body beneath brownish with mesosternum blackish. Antenna testaceous with first two and fourth segments dark brown. Legs testaceous, tips of tarsi dark. Rostrum brownish-testaceous. Hind wings clouded with fuscous. Length 2.50 mm., width (elytra) 0.92 mm.

Head very short, little produced in front of eyes, armed with two pairs of stout, moderately long spines, hind pair appressed, front pair porrect; eyes moderately large, reddish. Antennae fairly long, slender, smooth, measurements: segment I, 0.10 mm.; II, 0.08 mm.; III, 0.90 mm.; IV, 0.54 mm. Rostrum extending to middle of mesosternum; laminae of sulcus uniseriate, with a wide V-shaped opening at base. Bucculae areolate, closed in front.

Pronotum moderately convex, punctate, tricarinate; median carina moderately raised, composed of one row of small areolae; lateral carinae less raised, without distinct areolae, divergent posteriorly, barely covered on pronotal disc by reflexed paranota; hood small, inflated, highest near middle of crest, produced slightly forwards in front and extending backwards between calli to base of pronotal disc; paranotum very large, reflexed so that outer margin rests on lateral carina. Ostiole and ostiolar canal present on each metapleuron. Legs smooth, femora slightly swollen.

Elytra with areolae neatly arranged in rows, sutural areas overlapping each other at rest; costal area moderately wide, biseriate, areolae subquadrate and hyaline; subcostal area narrower than costal area, nearly vertical, biseriate; discoidal area large, about four-sevenths as long as elytra, acutely angulate at base and apex, widest near middle, there six areolae deep; sutural area with areolae slightly larger than in discoidal area.

*Holotype* (male), Bisiatabu, Port Moresby, Papua Territory, New Guinea, W. N. Lock; *allotype* (female), Mount Lamington, northeast Papua, New Guinea, elevation 1,300-1,500 feet, C. T. McNamara. *Paratype*, 1 specimen, same label as allotype. All macropterous.

***Hypsipyrgias euphues*, sp. nov.**

*Macropterous form*: Moderately large, oblong, reddish brown with pronotal disc and head (not spines) black. Body beneath black,

slightly shiny. Antenna brown with segment IV black. Legs brown with tips of tarsi dark. Length 3.00 mm., width (elytra) 0.68 mm.

Head very short, little produced in front of eyes, armed with five long brownish spines, hind pair of spines appressed, frontal three porrect. Antenna rather slender, measurements: segment I, 0.12 mm.; II, 0.08 mm.; III, 0.88 mm.; IV, 0.28 mm. Labium reaching base of mesosternum, brown; sternal laminae of sulcus brownish, low, uniseriate, open behind. Metathoracic scent glands with ostiole and vertical channel on each metapleuron.

Pronotum moderately convex, punctate, tricarinate; hood large, pyriform extending backwards slightly beyond middle of pronotal disc, not covering lateral carinae, not produced anteriorly over base of head, much longer than wide or high; median carina terminating anteriorly at base of hood, uniseriate on pronotal disc, less raised and without areolae on hind projection; lateral carina entirely exposed, strongly constricted at base of pronotal disc, terminating in front at calli, composed of one row of areolae on pronotal disc, without cells on backward projection of pronotum; paranotum moderately wide, long, reflexed almost against pronotum, triseriate, the outer row of cells resting flatly on pronotal surface; triangular process areolate, with a small tumid area at apex.

Elytra constricted behind middle, sutural areas overlapping each other in repose; costal area narrow, composed of one row of small areolae; subcostal area nearly vertical, composed of two rows of quadrate areolae; discoidal area large, extending beyond middle of elytron, acutely angulate at base, obtusely angulate at apex, widest behind middle, there six areolae deep. Hypocostal lamina uniseriate. Exterior margins of elytra and basal margin of paranota finely serrate.

*Holotype* (male) and *allotype* (female), Lord Howe Island, A. M. Lea. *Paratypes*: 2 specimens, same labels as type.

Differs from *H. telamonides* Kirkaldy, of Australia, by its much smaller hood (not concealing lateral carinae from dorsal view) and smaller tumid area of backward projection of pronotum.

## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 7

Fig. 1. *Gonycentrum socium* Drake and Ruhoff.

Fig. 2. *Allocader nestotes* sp. nov.